

Richmond Times-Dispatch

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not always speak when it is too late. There is nothing the rest of us may do that would be more becoming than to take the advice of Dudley Field Malone, the McCormick family lawyer—and "let them alone."

Working in the Dark

AS the rewriting of the tariff bill by the Senate Finance Committee was surrounded with the greatest possible secrecy, so the final task of composing the 2,436 differences between the respective Senate and House bills will be carried out with like secrecy. The conference committee is composed of six Republicans and four Democrats. But, as in the case of the writing of these amendments by the Senate Finance Committee, the Democratic members will not be consulted in the matter of the adjustment of the differences until after the six Republican members have determined just how the bill shall be reported out. The Democratic members will then be called in and given the opportunity only to register a minority dissent. Any changes they might see fit to suggest will be unceremoniously voted down by the six Republicans bound to their own agreement.

Here is the announced program of conference secretaries agreed upon between Chairman McCumber, of the Senate managers, and Fordney, of the House managers: meetings of the committee are closed and daily announcements with respect to details of the work of the committee will be withheld. They both explained, in defense of this procedure, that "public announcement of the compromise rates would serve only to flood the committee with telegrams from interested parties." That is a lame excuse for hiding from the public the successive steps in the bargaining by which an additional burden of more than three billions annually of indirect taxation is to be fastened upon it, with expected returns of revenue to the Treasury of only about \$400,000,000.

Since the bill at all stages of its progress was designed to give a monopoly domestic market to favored American manufacturers, enabling them to exploit the consumers of the country at will, this purpose will not be abandoned in any material particulars in the further bargaining that will be carried on in the conference committee; hence, the veil of secrecy must be tightly drawn while the finishing touches are being put to the wholesale scheme of exploitation. Fordney and McCumber want to complete their work in the dark; they are afraid for any of their "compromise rates" to leak out, lest the committee should be flooded with a volume of public protest and the extent of the outrage they are determined to perpetrate should be carried direct to all the people and find reflection by overwhelming repudiation of the party which sponsors the iniquity at the polls in November. If, continuing their work in secret, they hope to keep as many of the country's voters as possible fooled as to the extent of the burden to be placed until after they have cast their ballots in the coming election. They know that the day of reckoning will come sooner or later, but they want it delayed as long as possible.

An Impracticable Coupling

WITH the spirit of the proposal that Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, be acquired by purchase as a permanent memorial to sons of the Old Dominion who died in the World War every Virginian will feel instant sympathy. The sentiment expressed in the proposal is worthy of the American Legion's loyalty to the memory of its "buddies" who did not return and of the reverence with which, in common with all Americans, it holds the historic homestead of Jefferson. The soundness of a memorial project so conceived may be questioned only with hesitation and profound regret, but reflection must disclose the impracticable nature of the joining here proposed.

Monticello always will be associated predominantly in the minds of Virginians and all Americans with the name and memory of the great man whose home it was. That is inevitable and fitting; or, if it is not inevitable, the desire of Americans and Virginians particularly should be to make it so. No less should it be the desire of every Virginian to establish a memorial that shall stand enduringly and peculiarly as a sign of the State's devotion to the memory of its sons who made the great sacrifice in the war with Germany. But to attempt a merging of these shrines would be to make certain the obscuring of one or the other, quite possibly the dulling of both.

The fact that Monticello has not already been made secure as a permanent Jefferson memorial must be viewed by all Americans with a sense of national remissness, by Virginians with the feeling that both a nation and a State have been unmindful of a glorious privilege. Some day, certainly, the obligation will be met. Just as some day the State of Virginia will erect in honor of its war dead the memorial for which the American Legion has appealed. But a common memorial, however happily it might solve the problem of physical security for the home of Jefferson, would be inadequate and confusing.

Hughes' Visit to Brazil

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, Secretary of State, sailed Thursday on the Pan-America to return the visit to Brazil, Emperor Dom Pedro made to the United States in 1926, and to visit the Brazilian exposition in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the independence of that country from foreign rule. While the return visit of the former Emperor has been long delayed, it related recognition by this formal method of expressing appreciation of the honor will receive memories of the occasion and be accepted by the Brazilian people as a fitting expression of the growing friendship and closer relations between the two countries that grew out of the visit.

Upon the eve of his departure, Secretary Hughes gave out this statement: "I am looking forward to this visit to Brazil with the keenest pleasure. It is a most agreeable duty to which the special mission has been assigned of conveying to the government and people of our sister republic our cordial greetings and felicitations on the occasion of their 100th anniversary of independence. Nothing has ever marred the historic friendship between the two peoples, and we are looking forward to the happiest cooperation of this bond of friendship, the visit of Secretary Hughes is well-timed, and it is not to doubt will be productive of a clearer understanding of the economic problems in which both peoples are mutually interested, and to that extent should prove help-

ful in opening up larger opportunities for trade exchange between the two countries. A similar visit by former Secretary of State Elihu Root as a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet in 1906, when he presided over the Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro, tended to clear up many misapprehensions existing throughout Pan-America as to American purpose and American ambitions, and the fine impression that was left was quickly reflected in a growing increase in the volume of trade since carried on between these countries and the United States. We dare say the impression that will be created by Secretary Hughes' visit to Brazil will be attended with like results.

Not for Their Hire Alone

ORDERS to resume work have been received with jubilation and rejoicing in the coal-mining fields, colorations approaching in sweep and abandon the demonstrations that marked the day of the Armistice are reported from the villages where live the men whose prolonged idleness has kept the nation in a state of nervous apprehension. With a step of more than wonted quickness, faces radiant and a song on their tongues, thousands of miners have piled into the shaft buckets for the drop to their hidden field of toil; their wives go about the affairs of the household with a manner betokening the removal of a dulling care; a new laughter and zest in the play of their children reflect the burst of relief and contentment.

The vision of another pay day lingers and dances before every eye. "Merchants reported a big business—credit now, but cash in two weeks—on all necessities of life. With schools opening shortly, kids tumbled into shoe stores and felt the first leather that has been on their feet this summer." The specter of want has been dispelled; streaming sun rays have broken through clouds untrifled since their gathering in mid-spring.

But is that all? Is it only the prospect of a more generous material allotment and emancipation from anxiety that has brought to the miners this sudden wave of happiness, this gift of song? Few who have shared the experience of enforced idleness will deny that there is another, if less readily apprehensible, reason. It is not alone for their hire that men give their days to toil; though no other desideratum loom so large in their consciousness, though, indeed, awareness of any other he lacking altogether, it is not this alone that is the whole sum of their compensation. Consciously or not, they toil for the expression of an impulse, an urge, that reckons not of pay envelopes, but of a reward that is the instantly answering thrill of every honest stroke and of the sweetness that falls upon "the sleep of a laboring man."

Up With the Times

By R. O. B.

It may be nice to hear that the value of the American dollar is climbing so rapidly, but, unhappily, few of us can get to Germany to spend it.

"Congress Acts to Prevent Coal Shortage." Says a headline. Isn't it comforting in these dark times to know that Congress is always there—wherever that is—looking out for us?

Austria may stand in need of the warning Italy has sounded against an alliance with Germany, but, if so, it must be because Austria lacks both newspapers and imagination.

At Zion City, Ill., they believe the earth to be flat, and we can readily understand why they feel that way when we read of King Volvay's order that "men and girls must bathe at separate beaches."

It must be admitted that the brotherhoods did everything in their power to pull the strike negotiations out of the desert.

It seems never to have occurred to the honest farmers who are "sundering" what the President will do that under energetic questioning the President might give some vague hint.

Echoes From Down Home

In England titles are now purchasable. In Democratic America, offices are purchased.—Durham Herald.

There never was less promising material for the construction of a martyr than William Z. Foster, but official innuendo may yet succeed in having a crown of martyrdom on his wheel-heating dome.—Glenboro News.

While the country is in dire distress because of industrial war, the farmers of America are driving straight ahead. They are holding the foundation steady against all storms that blow. The farmer deserves great praise, for in him must be given credit for "growing pains," since removal of the tonsils only thirty-seven children had had such pains. Of the 5,000 children 3,600 had been month brothers; a year after operation only 450 of them were month brothers.

The organized labor bodies of a railroad or any other employing company, left to themselves, very seldom fail to strike an agreement that is mutually satisfactory.—Charlotte Observer.

Up to now it is difficult to realize that a political campaign is going on in North Carolina. Are the politicians on a still hunt?—Wilmington Star.

Come to think of it, Congressmen are the ideal fellows to say what should be done to men who don't stay on the job.—Asheville Citizen.

Mr. O. P. leaders seek to make Newberryism "paramount issue." When you come to think about it they are not far wrong. If senatorships can be bought and sold in the market place, popular government is at an end. Also, if it is true that the Republicans propose to make their efforts to whitewash Newberry the big noise of the campaign, they should have the hearty cooperation of the Democrats. The best thing the Republicans can do for themselves is to put on the soft pedal with respect to Newberry.—Raleigh News and Observer.

The Southern Railway Company would never be able to recruit its forces in the Spencer area to the normal number of men, if it should be forced to do so, for no purpose on its part to again place 1,700 workmen on the pay roll. The railroad men claim that with a force of 650 workmen in service, and the rules of the labor organization abolished, they will be able to do as much work as 2,000 men formerly did under union rules. This they account for on the ground that they have been required as one instance, to secure the services of a special worker for a special need of an engine, the engineers not being privileged to "fix" anything that might go wrong and needing the attention of a machinist. This is one feature of the strike that has been generally overlooked by the public.—Charlotte Observer.

SEEN ON THE SIDE

By HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Cheer Up!
(To Irving B.)
Cheer up, good friend! No vain regret
Will get you anything:
No mooping mood will move a Muse
To sing you songs of Spring!
What may be done to troubles you,
What poison's in your cup
I do not know—I do not care . . .
I only say: "Cheer Up!"

That Yesterday lies still beneath
The roses, and Tomorrow
Is yet unborn with what it brings
Of possible fears or hopes.
Of possible tears or smiles.
You have Today—Is it your own?
Break fast, and dine, and sup! . . .
Live while you may who eke must die,
And while you live—"Cheer up!"

We may not see the beauty in
These skies beyond compare—
But though we do not see it, Son,
The beautiful is there.
Take off your goggles for a while
And use a telescope.
And bring your vision on the joys
Of love, and faith, and hope!

And you shall hear the angels sing,
And you shall smell the rose,
And you shall feel the thrill of Spring
When first the South-breeze blows!
And once again—and yet again!
Break fast, and dine, and sup!
Today is all there is of life—
So take it, and cheer up!

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.
"Hit him so far 't' heaven," said Charcoal Eph, moodily. "For some folks, hit am a girl's house, an' for some, do bootleggers' home address. Eat a pickle, Mistah Jackson."

Lagniappe.
The crying of a child is music, but so is a new tune.
Patronize your friends and pay cash to your enemies.
Whoever invented the cost of living?
Keep going, O Topper; you don't have to live always.

Health Talks by Dr. Brady

Removal of Tonsils.

Dr. Albert B. Kaiser, of Rochester, N. Y., has recently published a valuable report of a careful study of the effect of removal of the tonsils in 5,000 children, and there is probably no report in medical literature which can compare with this report in importance. Not only was a painstaking study of the condition of each of the 5,000 children made a year after the operation, but Dr. Kaiser and his associates studied and examined 10,000 children before they were operated on for diseased tonsils. The knowledge thus required entitled Dr. Kaiser to speak with authority. I am quoting some of his conclusions here. Of the 10,000 children operated on there was not a surgical fatality. At the end of a year, 81 per cent of the 5,000 children studied were found in better physical health than they had been before the tonsils were removed.

In the year following the operation 18 of the 5,000 children had diphtheria, and eleven had scarlet fever. In the same year the rate for other children in the city who had not had their tonsils out was practically twice as high for both diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Before operation 33 per cent of the 5,000 children were 1 per cent or more underweight. A year after the operation only 26 per cent of the children were underweight. In twenty years in weight was common in the year following removal of the tonsils.

The parents of the children operated on had their own views of the value of the operation. The parents of 4,240 of the 5,000 children reported that the children were better in health after the removal of the tonsils; the parents of 700 of the children could see no definite change; the parents of 60 of the children reported that their children had been less healthy than before the removal of the tonsils.

The effect of removal of the tonsils on enlarged lymph nodes or "glands" (kernels) in the neck was curious. Of the 10,000 children operated on, 4,300 had more or less enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes before the tonsils were removed. At the end of a year, later more than half of these were free from the enlargement of the lymph nodes. But 1,100 of the children who had had enlarged lymph nodes in the neck before removal of the tonsils did have such enlarged nodes a year after their tons